

Iron County Register.

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Achievements of the State Administration.

(Democratic Press Bureau.)

The present State administration has now been "on trial" for one year and this is an opportune time to review some of its accomplishments. Governor Gardner sought the office of chief executive of Missouri after having achieved a remarkable success in business. He promised to apply the same talents to his official duties that had characterized his business career. Efficiency and economy were the foundation of the instructions delivered to each of his appointees, and the heads of departments were given to understand that they would be held to a strict account.

We here briefly summarize some of the "high points" of accomplishment:

It was evident to the casual observer at the beginning of 1917 that the financial system of the State was in a condition of total collapse. The demands for good roads; improved schools; enlarged activities in our Normal Schools and University; better equipped eleemosynary institutions; and a multitude of new activities on the part of the State government, all of which involved an increased expenditure of money.

For a number of years the Legislature has been increasing the appropriations to meet these demands, but for sixteen years there had not been a single new law passed providing for an increase in the revenue. The result was that on January 1, 1917, the State was in debt \$2,000,000 for current expenses and we were face to face with a financial crisis. The institutions were borrowing funds to meet their necessary expenses and paying a high rate of interest, or else were buying on credit and paying outrageous prices for their necessities.

Governor Gardner negotiated a loan for this \$2,000,000 at 4 per cent interest and immediately placed each institution upon a cash basis. At the beginning of the present year, by practice of rigid economy and setting up the standard of efficiency demanded by the executive, every department and institution was able to pay every current bill and there was a surplus of approximately \$150,000. The disbursements for all State activities during 1918, except the public schools, were \$5,358,984; for 1917 only \$4,107,088; showing a saving of \$1,251,896; this too in face of an increase of almost 50 per cent of fuel, food and supplies of every character purchased by the State. A deficiency of a million dollars was thereby converted into a surplus of \$150,000. With the new revenue measures in operation this year there will be an increase of \$3,000,000 in the revenue fund. The debt of \$2,000,000 will be wiped out and a million added to the school fund.

Out of the revenues for this year the schools of Missouri will receive approximately 53 per cent. More than \$5,250,000 will be set aside during this biennial period for the common schools alone. No other State in the Union expends so large a percentage of its total revenue upon its schools.

Much progress has been made in the construction of permanent highways. The automobile licenses have been doubled and will produce by the first of March this year a million and a quarter dollars. Ten counties have voted \$7,500,000 in bonds for the improvement of their roads. The experiment of using convicts in road building has been successfully demonstrated and as soon as the weather will permit arrangements will be made to release 500 convicts to the counties for use in road building.

For a generation, each succeeding administration has wrestled with the problem of abolishing contract labor at the penitentiary. The State was realizing 75 cents a day for the labor of convicts from private contractors. It was asserted that to abolish private contracts would entail an additional cost of a million dollars a year for the support of the penitentiary. So that up to the middle of last year the contract system still held sway. But Governor Gardner believed that the only way to abolish a thing was to put it out of business, so he put his foot down on private contracts and the State went into the manufacturing

business for itself. It has now been doing business six months and has realized a profit from its manufactured products of \$50,000, all of which has been put back into the business, and notwithstanding the increased cost of food and all necessities, the State penitentiary is to-day, for the first time in the history of Missouri, entirely self-sustaining.

What has been said of the splendid management of the penitentiary may be applied, with equal truth, to each of the eleemosynary institutions of the State. The State Board of Charities and Corrections—a non-partisan body—after a careful inspection of all the institutions, now say: "Conditions in the State institutions are uniformly better, as to care of patients and inmates, personnel of officers and employees, harmonious relations between boards of managers of institutions and the public than at any time during our connection with such institutions."

The record of the administration for the first year has been universally pronounced the best in the history of Missouri, and the remarkable achievements have been made possible because Governor Gardner has had the loyal support and co-operation of the other democratic State officials. Attorney General McAlister, Treasurer Middelkamp, Secretary of State Sullivan and Superintendent Lamkin have rendered splendid service to the State in their several departments. No State in the Union is better governed or more economically managed than is the State of Missouri.

A Sensational Charge.

(From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

The statement sent out by the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for publication by the papers of the country, seems to have a multiplicity of purposes rather than a singleness of aim. Before inquiring into the grounds for its sensational charges, we may ask if the only aim of the board was to promote abstinence among the American soldiers abroad, why the matter was not taken up with the president or the secretary of war instead of being heralded broadcast, to harrow the feelings of the relatives of soldiers and to bring about a depression of American feeling worth much to Germany. There is nothing the American people can do to ameliorate the condition of the soldiers abroad. That rests solely with the general in command, under direction of the president, through the War Department. The publication of the statement, even if true in every respect, cannot be justified, unless the matter was first urged upon the president and ignored by him. We fear that this particular board of this great church is so absorbed in its prohibition propaganda that it has inconsiderately done immeasurable harm.

The charges, resting on the statement of a soldier and a woman, are doubtless exaggerated, but even if they are not, the statement takes no cognizance of what Gen. Pershing has done and is doing to ameliorate conditions. Suppose hundreds, celebrating the safe end of a long voyage across a submarine-infested ocean, did imbibe too freely of deceptive wines, that is no indication that they are habitual drunkards. Nothing but the lightest wines and mildest beers are allowed the soldiers now, and the quantity is being strictly limited. No soldier is permitted to visit Paris. Arrangements are being made for complete American control of the only city in which American soldiers will be privileged to spend their furloughs. Gen. Pershing has shown a determination to safeguard the morals and the health of his men. The hanging of a degenerate soldier for committing an unspeakable crime is evidence of strict discipline.

Every writer who has visited the boys in France, and there have been many of highest repute, has praised their morals. We expect official records to disprove the implications of these sensational charges, as they have similar charges made about our soldiers in cantonments. Among the investigations, one should be made by the Methodist Episcopal Church of its Board of Temperance.

Mill Feed Prices Fixed.

The price of mill feeds has been stabilized by the milling division of the United States Food Administration, according to an announcement made recently through the office of the Federal Food Administration for Missouri.

In these new price regulations bran is made the basis for estimating the

price of other mill feeds. The bulk price of bran per ton of 2,000 pounds at the mill in carloads in no case shall exceed 33 per cent. of the average cost to such mill of one ton of wheat at the mill, the regulations stipulate. This shall be the average cost, as shown by the previous month's record of the mill.

The prices of differentials, or other mill feeds, announced by the milling division, are as follows: shorts of standard middlings, \$2 per ton of 2,000 pounds over the bran basis; mixed feeds, \$4 per ton over bran basis; flour middlings, \$9 per ton over bran basis; red dog, \$15 per ton over bran basis.

These per centages in prices are subject to revision from time to time by the Food Administration, but no revision will be made without 30 days' notice. The prices above quoted became effective December 25th.

"Road Week" Sessions Both in St. Louis and Kansas City.

In view of the fact that County Courts in Missouri convene the week beginning Monday, February 4, and all highway engineers and road overseers are called upon to make settlement, during the week, this will interfere seriously with the attendance of the announced "Road Week" to be held in St. Louis in conjunction with the convention of American Road Builders. The State Highway Board is anxious to have all County Judges, County Highway Engineers, and Road Overseers in Missouri come together for a general interchange of ideas in regard to road building, and it is now proposed to hold the principal "Road Week" discussions in Kansas City, in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Highway Engineers' Association, which will be held February 27 and 28, and March 1. Moving pictures of the Convict Road camps operated under the direction of the State Highway Department will be shown both at St. Louis and Kansas City. This arrangement by the State Highway Board should enable practically every road enthusiast in the state to witness the pictures and hear the discussions.

Highway Engineers to Meet in Kansas City.

J. P. Davis, assistant State Highway Engineer, who is also secretary of the Highway Engineer's Association of Missouri, has announced the annual meeting of the association to be held at the Muehlbach Hotel, Kansas City, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, February 27th and 28th, and March 1st. M. S. Murray of Sikeston, president of the organization, and Secretary Davis conferred at the Statler Hotel in St. Louis this week and completed arrangements for the session. Illustrated lectures will be given and a special effort will be made to have all County Judges attend this convention.

Act Quickly.

Do the right thing at the right time. Act quickly in time of danger. In time of kidney danger, Doan's Kidney Pills are most effective. Plenty of Ironton evidence of their worth. R. Hotson, Russell St., Ironton, says: "I suffered severely from kidney trouble four years ago. When the kidney secretions were passing, they pained terribly and I had aches through my sides, hips and over my kidneys. Finally I used Doan's Pills and they relieved the aches and pains."

Mr. Hotson gave the above statement in October, 1914, and on July 15, 1916, he added: "Doan's Kidney Pills always help me when my kidneys get out of order and they are the best kidney medicine I have ever taken. I am always glad to recommend them."

Price 80c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Dr. Hotson had. Foster-McIlburn Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y.

Should Limit Sugar Sales.

COLUMBIA, Mo., January 15.—Retail grocers should sell sugar to farm and rural customers in five and ten pound packages, the Missouri Division of the United States Food Administration has announced. Flour in rural and farm communities should be sold in quarter to half barrel quantities and in towns and in cities in eighth to quarter barrel quantities.

"Wholesale grocers," the announcement continues, "should not sell sugar in quantities in excess of 1,000 pounds at a time to a retailer. Sugar should not be shipped on back orders, nor without a positive order from the buyer. Wholesale grocers should use every precaution at their command to prevent duplication of sales which may give to a retailer the opportu-

ty to have more sugar than is necessary for conservative distribution."

Grocers are requested to refrain from using any advertising tending to induce consumers to increase their purchase of flour or sugar during the present national crisis.

Confectioners and manufacturers of non-essential food products will be allowed to use only eighty per cent of their normal requirements of sugar, according to information the sugar division of the United States Food Administration has sent the sugar distributing committees. They are urged to use substitutes for sugar, such as glucose, honey, and the like, wherever possible, to conserve the sugar supply.

Obituary.

Edna E. Hamner, nee Clifton, daughter of Chas. and Elvira Clifton, was born near Des Arc, Mo., February 10th, 1894, and died January 15th, 1918, at the home of her sister, Mrs. James Johnson, of Charleston, Mo., at which place she had made her home for several months. Everything was done that loving hearts and willing hands could do to still the icy hand of death, but God said "come."

Edna leaves to mourn her departure a father, stepmother, six sisters, two brothers and a husband, Wyatt Hamner, to whom she was married February, 1917, and who was unable to be at her bedside during her last illness, having joined the colors some months ago. The remains were brought to Des Arc and taken to the home of her sister, Mrs. P. A. Reed, and from there to College Hill, where the funeral services were conducted by Miss Ora Lovelace, after which she was laid to rest in the cemetery near by.

Those from a distance in attendance were: Mr. and Mrs. James Johnson, of Charleston; Mr. and Mrs. Lon Ridgeway and Miss Hazel Clifton, of Hayti; Henry Clifton, of Piedmont; Fred Clifton and Edmond Huff, of Williamsville, and Miss Lena Clifton from St. Louis. The floral offerings were profuse and very beautiful, showing the high esteem in which she was held by those who knew her.

To the bereaved we would say, "Weep not as those who have no hope," for Edna expressed a willingness to go, and requested that the song, "Safe in the arms of Jesus," be sung at her funeral.

We saw you suffer, heard you sigh,
With aching heart and tearful eye,
We saw you sinking, hour by hour,
Yet, could not stay death's awful power!
We loved you but the angels loved you more,
And they have called you to yonder shining shore—
The golden gate swung open,
A gentle voice said "come,"
And with far wells yet unspoken
Our Edna entered home.

We, too, shall stand by death's waters cold
And wait for the sound of the boatman's oar
We'll watch for a glimpse of your beckoning hand,
And we'll meet to part no more!
E. C. R.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to express our sincere thanks to the good people of Des Arc and vicinity for their many deeds of kindness and words of condolence during the death of our dear daughter and sister, Eva.

MR. AND MRS. CHAS. CLIFTON,
MR. AND MRS. ELVIN CLIFTON,
MR. AND MRS. P. A. REED,
MR. AND MRS. LON RIDGEWAY,
MR. AND MRS. JAMES JOHNSON,
MR. AND MRS. HENRY CLIFTON,
LENA AND HAZEL CLIFTON.

To All Who Read This.

Will you help me find my sisters, Mary and Addie Seaton? The last I knew of them they were adopted from the Orphans' Home at Arcadia, Mo., about 10 years ago. I am the oldest and I live at Logan, Oklahoma, Beaver County. Please help me to find them. Their brother,
FRANK SEATON,
Logan, Oklahoma, (Beaver Co.)

Weather Report.

Meteorological Report of Cooperative Observer at Ironton, Iron County, Mo., for the week ending Tuesday, January 8, 1918.

Days of Week.	Day of Month.	Temperature		Precipitation
		Highest	Lowest	
Wednesday	2	24	23	
Thursday	3	26	8	
Friday	4	30	14	
Saturday	5	43	31	
Sunday	6	28	26	.35
Monday	7	28	14	.05
Tuesday	8	27	0	.25

NOTE.—The precipitation includes rain, hail, sleet and melted snow, and is recorded in inches and hundredths. Ten inches of snow equal one inch of rain. "T" indicates trace of precipitation. W. H. DULANE, Observer.

Save

1-wheat

use more corn

2-meat

use more fish & beans

3-fats

use just enough

4-sugar

use syrups

and serve the cause of freedom

U.S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

FACE the FACTS

LET us face the facts. The war situation is critical. Unless the Allies fight as they never yet have fought, defeat threatens. Hungry men cannot fight at their best; nor hungry nations. France, England, and Italy are going hungry unless we feed them.

Wheat Savings—They must have wheat. It is the best food to fight on. It is the easiest to ship. We alone can spare it to them. By saving just a little—less than a quarter of what we ate last year—we can support those who are fighting our battles. And we can do it without stinting ourselves. We have only to substitute another food just as good.

The Corn of Plenty—Corn is that food. There's a surplus of it. Providence has been generous in the hour of our need. It has given us corn in such bounty as was never known before. Tons of corn. Trainloads of corn. Five hundred million bushels over and above our regular needs. All we have to do is to learn to appreciate it. Was ever patriotic duty made so easy? And so clear?

America's Own Food—Corn! It is the true American food. The Indians, hardiest of races, lived on it. Our forefathers adopted the diet and conquered a continent. For a great section of our country it has long been the staff of life. How well the South fought on it, history tells. Now it can help America win a world war.

Learn Something—Corn! It isn't one food. It's a dozen. It's a cereal. It's a vegetable. It's a bread. It's a dessert. It's nutritious; more food value in it, dollar for dollar, than meat or eggs or most other vegetables. It's good to eat; how good you don't know until you've had corn-bread properly cooked. Best of all, it's plentiful and it's patriotic.

Corn's Infinite Variety—How much do you know about corn? About how good it is? About the many delicious ways of cooking it? And what you miss by not knowing more about it? Here are a few of its uses:

There are at least fifty ways to use corn meal to make good dishes for dinner, supper, lunch or breakfast. Here are some suggestions:

HOT BREADS

Boston brown bread.
Hoecake.
Muffins.
Biscuits.
Griddle cakes.
Waffles.

DESSERTS

Corn-meal molasses cake.
Apple corn bread.
Dumplings.
Gingerbread.
Fruit gems.

HEARTY DISHES

Corn-meal croquettes. Corn-meal fish balls.
Meat and corn-meal dumplings.

Italian polenta.

Tamales.

The recipes are in Farmers' Bulletin 565, "Corn Meal as a Food and Ways of Using It," free from the Department of Agriculture.

To Mend Marble Ornaments.

To mend marble ornaments, plaster of Paris, finely powdered, is soaked in as much saturated solution of alum as it will absorb. The mixture is baked in a slow oven, and when hard it is ground to a powder. This powder, mixed in water and applied like plaster, sets very hard, will take a very good polish, and, if properly colored, makes a capital imitation of any kind of marble.

Success From Failure.

We mount to heaven mostly on the ruins of our cherished schemes, finding our failures our sponsors.—A. Bronson Alcott.

The Real Question.

Everywhere in life the true question is, not what we gain but what we do.—Carlyle.

Warrenty Deeds, Trust Deeds and Chattel Mortgages on sale at this office